Masao Kusaka*: On Camellia Hayaoi Yanagida

草下正夫*: リンゴツバキについて

Camellia Hayaoi Yanagida in Journ. Jap. Forest. Soc. **15**: 132 (1933) nom. seminud. cum descr. jap.

Camellia japonica v. *macrocarpa* Masamune, Fl. and Geobot. Stud. Yakusima, 299 (1934) cum descr. lat. ad fruct.

Camellia monostigma Kusaka, in shedl. on specimen: No. 9111.

Arbor minor 5–12 m alta, cortecis cinereis ut in *Camellio japonico*, ramulis annotinis cinerei-brunneis vel brunneis; gemmae minores cordatae 1 mm longae, apice acutae.

Folia supra viridissima, late-oblanceolata subtus pallida oblonga, late-lanceolata, vel lanceolata, basi acuminato-late-cuneata vel acuta, apice obtuso-acuta vel obtuso-acuminata, cum petiolis 6.2–6.7 cm longa, 1.6–2.5 cm lata, petiolis 7–9 mm longis, margine crenato-serrata, nervis lateralibus ca. 9. Flores quam *Camellia japonica* minores 3.6–4.2 cm longi, 3–3.5 cm in diametro; petalis rosei-rubris 6–8 vulgo 7 uterque conjunctis, exterioribus ad medias albo-villosis, bracteis vel sepalis exteriorioribus olivaceis minoribus, interioribus roseis 12–15 vulgo 13, summae 19–23 vulgo 20; antheris a petala 8/10 longis, filamentis conjunctis e basis tenuis portionibus 1/3 longis; ovariis glabris viridi-flavescentibus ca. 3 mm longis 2.5 mm in diametro, stylis superioribus parce glanduloso-pilosis, stigmatibus non trifidis triangulato-fusiformibus.

Fructus maturi globosi 5.0–6.5 cm longi 5.0–7.0 cm in diametro, capsulis triconclavibus omnibus vulgo 4-spermatis maturis, pericarpiis rigidis 1.5–2.0 cm crassis, seminis pulmoneifomis vel formis dimidi- vel quarti-partis istorum, 1.0–1.2 cm longis ca 1.0 cm in diametro. Fl.: IV-media, Fr.: X-XI.

Nom. Jap. Ringo-tubaki (Y. Yanagida)

Hab., Kyusyu—Yaku-sima: Kusukawa-rindō near Kosugi-dani, Simo-yaku-mura (X-28. 1954, leg. M. Kusaka et Yosio Kobayasi no. 9114, 9115 and 9116 in Herb. Asakawa Arb.-fructus); ibidem (IV-14, 1956, leg. Masasuke Kunitake, No. 9111-typus floris.); Kosugi-dani (X-29. 1954. leg. M. Kusaka and Y. Kobayasi no. 9112 fructus et 9113 in Herb. Asakawa Arb.)—stirpe cult. in Asakawa Arboretum !

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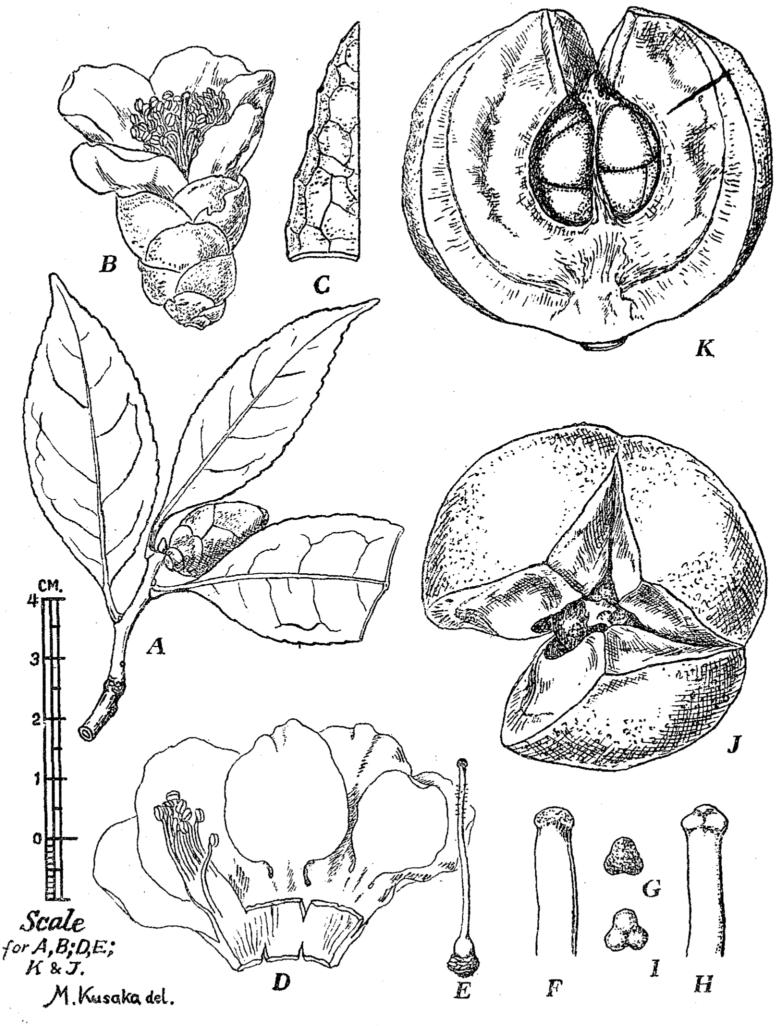

Fig. 1. *Camellia Hayaoi* Yanagida, (A) twig with a young flower, (B) flower, (C) margin of leaf, (D) petals with several anthers, showing their united situation, (E) pistil, (F) stigma, slightly withered, (G) its apex, (H) stigma, mature stage, (I) its apex, (J) fruit matured, from the top, (K) fruit matured, from the side, one carpel removed. (C, F, G, H & I are enlarged about ×5 of anothers)

This interesting *Camellia*, at first, discovered by the late Yosizo Yanagida, a botanist in Megro Forest Experiment Station of Japanese government, was described by him in Japanese in the Journal of Japanese Forestry Society **15**: 132, 1933, and Dr. G. Masamune, Prof. of Botany of Kanazawa Univ., determined it as a variety of *Camellia japonica*, perhaps without seeing the flower of this *Camellia*, In autumn of 1954, I took an expedition to Island Yaku-sima with one of my assistant special botanist, Yosio Kobayasi (not a mycologist of National Science Museum, Ueno, Tokyo).

When we triped on a forestry road, Kusukawa-rindō going to Kosugi-dani, I discovered a ball-like thing before my foot, it was looked like Chinese oil fruit (*Aleurites Fordii* Hemsl. Sina-Abura-giri), and asked a forester "what fruit is this?" He answered me "it is of *Camellia*", then, I analized it and recognized that it was surely a fruit of *Camellia*.

Next day, we reached to Kosugi-dani, a good base camp to climb up to the high land of that island, and we could meet a tree bearing several fruits as those we discovered the preceding day.

I noticed that its leaves are very narrow compared with *Camellia japonica*, and its winter buds are much smaller than those of *C. japonica*, and the margin of leaves is regularly crenate-serrulated (see fig. 1 A), so I thought it a valid species. After returning to Tokyo, I searched all literature, but could not find the description of the flower of the *Camellia*.

After two years, I asked Mr. Masasuke Kunitake, the chief of Simo-yaku forestry office of Forestry Bureau of Japanese Governm., and soon he sent me some good specimens with flowers of this *Camellia*. When I dissected them, I cried "Oh, wonderful." Because, its stigma is not separated into three parts but only trianglular, and its flowers are half size of *Camellia japonica*. Its petals are almost fused each other up to 1/3 of all length of petal, therefore flower cannot open so wide as *C. japonica*. Then, I made up my mind to support Yanagida's opinion, but his name was without latin description but in japanese, so now I supplied it.

This is one of the valid species of Japanese *Camellia* as well as "*Camellia rusticana* Honda". But, if you think that Honda's *Camellia* is only a subspecies of *C. japonica* as Prof. S. Kitamura did, this *Camellia* may also be called under a name of subspecies of *C. japonica*.

このツバキは，1933年故柳田由蔵氏によつて林学会誌上に実の果肉の異状に厚いツバキとして，*Camellia Hayaoi* なるラテン名を付して和文で紹介されたが，同氏は花を見ることが出来なかつたと見えて花についての記述はない。ついで正宗厳敬博士はこれをツバキの単なる果肉の厚い変種とみなして屋久島の植物区系的植物地理学的研究をまとめるに際して *Camellia japonica* v. *macrocarpa* として，簡単なラテン文記載を付したが同氏も花については何も記述していない。

筆者は1954年10月小林義雄君と共に屋久島を訪れた際，路上にその開裂していないボールのような果実を拾得したときは，それがツバキの実だとは思わず，同行した営林署の人にこんなところにアブラギリを植えているのですかと質問してわらわれた程であつた。その後小杉谷付近で実のついた株を見出し枝の標本も採集出来たが，枝葉でもかなり普通のツバキと区別出来ると思つたので，花を見たいものと挿穂数枝をも採集して帰り挿木苗2株を得て浅川の樹木園で培養してあるが予期に反して生長がおそく花をもちそうもないので，今年の2月頃下屋久営林署長の国武正典氏に花の採集方をお願いしたところ，育種的な仕事に興味をもつておられる氏は多忙な中を時期を失せず良好な材料を生品のまま送つて下さつた。本稿は全く氏の御厚意の賜である。早速それを検して一驚したことは柱頭が棍棒状で3岐していないことであつた。これは畸型ではないかと他の花を全部当つて見たが例外なく柱頭がわかれていない。花が極めて小型に見えるのは未だ充分開花していないためかと思つたが作画するために花をこわして見たところ，花弁と見なされる紅色花被数枚はヤブツバキに比してはるかに上の方まで癒合していて，そのために半開状態で花が終るものであることがわかつた。その他花柱の上部に腺状毛が疎らにあること，冬芽が短小なこと，葉が狭小で鋸歯が殆んど葉縁が波をうつている程度にとどまることなどツバキに比して顕著な差異をもち，ヤブツバキに対してユキツバキと同格の位置にある特立したもので単なる果肉の厚いヤブツバキの1変種ではないことに客観性があると考えた。国武氏が送つて呉れた花と筆者が最初に実を拾つた場所は楠川林道の小杉谷え越す峠に近い場所でかなり厳密にlocalityは一致しているけれども，屋久島でも安房の海岸には正しくヤブツバキが生育していること，油用ツバキの育種的調査をやつたことのある石崎厚美氏およびその他の人の言によれば，宮崎県下および鹿児島県川内方面にはリンゴツバキに近い果肉の厚いツバキがあるとゆう2つの事実から，一応は花の性質と果実の性質とが一致しない場合をも考慮せねばならぬが，少くとも筆者は枝葉での区別点にかなり自信をもち，そうしたズレはないものと思つているが，培養中の挿木苗が花をつければ完全に立証出来る訳である。最後に，かなり無理をして屋久島行を可能にして下さつた当時の上司である今関六也，茅野一男両氏に深く感謝の意を表して本稿を終る。　(1956. V. 10 稿)